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ment on the part of bankers in making loans, the shortening of commercial credits and the development of adequate machinery for securing industrial peace. Among the more immediate remedies are the development of labor exchanges, bureaus of information, the development of public work in times of private depression and the elimination of the unskilled. These are the main remedies but they will not eliminate unemployment. Palliatives such as arrangements for part time in periods of depression and insurance are also necessary.

The book is frankly popular and naturally adds but little to the scientific material that has been accumulated. It is unfortunate therefore that almost one-third of a volume written for the general reading public should be devoted to a serious and rather heavy economic discussion. This fact will without doubt seriously limit its audience.

ALEXANDER FLEISHER.

*New York City.*

ROSS, EDWARD ALSWORTH. *The Old World in the New*. Pp. 327. Price, \$2.40. New York: The Century Company, 1914.

After a brief description of the chief ethnic elements in our early American population, seven chapters are devoted to the description of the different nationalities and peoples that have been added since 1820. No volume extant contains so much descriptive material on our racial complexity. The specific groups studied are: The Celtic Irish, the Germans, the Scandinavians, the Italians, the Slavs, the East European Hebrews, and "the lesser immigrants groups." In the estimates of their respective values in our present racial amalgam the author indulges in sweeping generalizations with scant regard for individual values and differences within the groups. Perhaps this is inevitable in an effort to stress typical characters. In the chapters devoted to Economic Consequences of Immigration, "Social Effects of Immigration," "Immigrants in Politics" and "American Blood and Immigrant Blood," the writer allows himself even greater latitude in unqualified general statements in epigrammatic style. It may be due to the general attitude toward immigration rather than to specific statement that one is made to feel, after reading the book; that the tide is overwhelming, that the social problems are menacing, that immigration is the bane of American politics and that immigrant blood is bad blood. Certainly none of these are closed subjects. Our population in 1910 was but three-tenths of one per cent more foreign born than it was in 1870. The Immigration Commission of 1907 declared that immigrants had not reduced wages, and that the ratio of crime is not greater among aliens than among natives when like groups are compared. Immigrants get their political education from American politicians. Biologists will hardly admit the general assumption of race superiority and inferiority.

Everyone will enjoy the fearlessness with which Professor Ross declares his convictions reached after long and profound study of the problem. The book is cleverly written in the vigorous and often picturesque style characteristic of the author. It is deserving of a wide reading and of careful con-

sideration and especially on the part of those who have strong pro-immigration sympathies. Often it is by considering divergent points of view that the truth is most clearly perceived.

J. P. LICHTENBERGER.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

THOMPSON, CLARENCE BERTRAND. (Ed. by.) *Scientific Management*. Pp. vii, 878. Price, \$3. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1914.

Every once in a while the public gets hold of an academic catchword and goes mad over it. If the phrase represents a reform the public clamor does both good and harm. It calls forth a welter of writing some of which has a beneficial educative effect, but much of it is merely personal glorification tagged to a popular whim. Such has been the fate of the term scientific management. So much concerning it has been proclaimed by pen and tongue that a student seeking principles or a business man looking for guidance is at a loss to know which to select and what to cast aside as worthless. Mr. Clarence B. Thompson has endeavored to go through the great mass of material that has been printed since Mr. Taylor first enunciated his principles of management. In a book called *Scientific Management*, Mr. Thompson has made a judicious selection of articles written by the foremost apostles of the new movement and put them together in a form easy of reference. He has performed a real service to everyone who has an interest in teaching or practicing management. Not the least valuable is Mr. Thompson's own article on the bibliography of scientific management. Of course not everyone will agree with the author's selection of articles. Some that he has deemed worthy, others would omit, while some that he has included in his collection might have been left out. He has bestowed extravagant praise upon writers whom those most intimate with the movement consider gifted impostors, but in general his choice is excellent and Mr. Thompson's work is worthy of much commendation.

R. MALCOLM KEIR.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

WELLINGTON, RAYNOR G. *The Political and Sectional Influence of the Public Lands, 1828-1842*. Pp. 131. Price, \$1. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1914.

One of the most interesting subjects of the early political history of the United States is the dominating influence exercised by the West on the course pursued by the federal government with regard to the great economic questions over which the three sections of the country clashed during the three decades following 1820. This study attempts to bring out the fact that the attitude of the West toward public lands was in a large measure the determining factor in the outcome of the sectional struggles. As the author states, "The struggles of the sections were centering about these three economic issues—tariff, public lands, and internal improvements. The interest of the different sections in these issues, in order of their importance, was as follows: